TUESDAY, APRIL 13. WHIG NOMINATION: FOR MAYOR, WILLIAM V. BRADY.

Young Men.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Friday evening, April 2, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order, THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman. PREDERICK PRYE. | Secretaries.

In another column will be found an extract from a letter from Bent's Fort, giving farther particulars of the late slaughter at Tsos, New Mexico, of such a nature as to induce the St. Louis Editors to fear that the outbreak has been more general than has heretofore been supposed, and the letter certainly gives a coloring to such an idea.

Political Economy.

PAPER CURRENCY—CONTINENTAL PAPER OF THE REVO-

In our last article on Seaman's new work, "The Progress of Nations," it was stated that the circulating medium of the commercial world was scarcely increased at all by Bank notes, or paper money in any shape, (by the operations of the Bank of Eng-land, which was established in the year 1694,) prior to the commencement of the seventeenth century : and that the whole amount of coin and bullion in lions of pounds sterling.

The eighteenth, as well as the nineteenth centu

financial character, to make credit—and too often the credit of bankrupts, spendthrifts, knaves and visionary speculators a substitute fer coin. One of the first, greatest, and most ruinous, was the great Mississippi scheme, got up at Paris, by John Law, in the early part of the eighteenth century. After this great bubble burst, France confined herself to a specie currency until the issue of the Goverament assignats, during the French Revolution ; and no Bank for issuing notes was established in France until the Bank of France, in 1803, to which was granted the exclusive privilege of issuing notes as currency, for a period of forty years. Mr. Jacob estimates the circulation of the Bank of France in 1810 at but two millions sterling, (equal to 89,600,-600,) and in 1830 at nine millions sterling, (or \$43,-200,000.) This Bank was slow in acquiring the public confidence, so as to obtain much circulation for its own notes.

The Notherlands (Holland) had no money

coin until the establishment of the Bank of the Netherlands in the year 1814, with a capital of five million florins, (or two million dollars,) and the exclusive privilege of issuing notes as currency for twenty-five years. Mr. Jacob says its circulating Banks have also been established at St. Peters-

burg, Vienna, Berlin and Copenhagen, beside numerous other Banks in the British dominions and n the United States of America. Mr. Jacob remarks that Russia was, in 1830, the

only country of Europe which had not returned to peace sterling, or seventy-ave cents, and was of were called tories and speculators, and otherwise the same value as the Russian silver coin of that stigmatized as enemies to their country. name. The increased quantity issued gradually eciated the value of the paper, till one silver able value of the above amount of issues in 1810, as equal to to twenty-three million pounds sterling, nd in 1830 to £25,250,000.

The same writer states that the paper money of Austria had increased prior to 1810, to 1,060 milthat a silver florin would purchase ten or twelve floring, and that these were worth in 1810 And calling their nominal value about two shillings were redcemed at two-fifths their nominal value, and specie payments resumed, and he estimates the amount of paper in circulation in 1830 at one hundred million florius, equal to forty-eight million of dollars or ten millions pounds sterling.

Two operations in France, upon a stupendous scale, possess a perfect resemblance to the Continental money, issued by the United States Government during the Revolutionary War, both for the good they effected and for their subsequent exterion without being redcemed. The first was an emission by the Constituent Assembly of France in 1790, of a paper money called assignats, which, although based in general terms on the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated property of the Church, were so lavishly issued as to increase to the peredible sum of forty thousand millions of livres. or 7,500 millions of dollars,) when they depreciated to nothing. Then followed a second kind of paper money called mandate, which even the guillotine of Robespierre could not sustain. They were found-I like the assignats, on confiscated property, and two thousand four hundred millions were issued. which after defraving the expenses of one campaign, lost all their value.

The Spaniards have in their history, another example of a repudiated debt. Philip V. the first Sourbon prince who reigned in Spain, left a debt of forty-five millions plastres, which his successor, Ferdinand VI. (called the wise, liberal and beneficent.) who ascended the throne in 1745, refused to owledge and the debt was left uppaid.

During the American Revolution, our Continen-Congress resorted to the expedient, which had become very prevalent in Europe, of issuing Gov-ment Notes, called, as is well known, Continental Money, to aid thom in their emergency. According to the American Almanac for 1830, p. 183, the advances made at the Treasury of the United States. tinental money, are stated as follows:

| 016 Emission | 1776 | \$20,064,887 | In 1779 | 142,703,857 | 1777 | 95,426,333 | 1780 | 82,908,320 | 1778 | 66,965,889 | 1781 | 11,408,025 | New Emission | 1780 | 691,236 | 1781 | 1,179,949

The estimated expense of the war in specie was \$133,193,703. By comparing the above amount of paper money issued during the Revolution with the ted amount of the total expenses in specie dollars, it will be seen that the average depreciation of the whole amount issued was nearly twords of its original value. Mr. Seaman remarks that it depreciated so rapidly that in 1780 "it was not worth more than two and a half cents on the lar, and in 1782 less than one cent on the dollar. The result was most distressing to the army, and very disastrous and reinous to a large portion of

Admitting the truth of these remarks, it is show Samuel Brock, Esq. of Philadelphia, in his in-resting "Historical Sketch of Continental Paper published in the National Magazine, that s to be said in mitigation of the evil effects proed by the issue of this revolutionary paper, and ation of the patriots who resorted to that ode of defraying the expenses of the war of in-

Mr. Breck demonstrates that the non-redemption of

tained by Congress; that many examples, before and since, both in Europe and America, may be lleged in extenuation of the neglect this paper met with.

"Suppose," says the Congress of 1779, "that at the conclusion of the war, the emissions should amount to snother hundred millions; then the whole national debt of the United States would be three hundred millions. There are at present three millions of inhabitants in the thirteen States.— Three hundred millions divided among them would give to each person one hundred dollars. And is · individual in America, unathere," they ask, ble in the course pay that small s debt assessed, as in proportion t would then be

hteen or twenty years to gain, suppose the whole to be, on the inhabitants. pective estates, what ie poorer people? Perhaps not ten de wenty years be taken wer of inhabitants will be to pay the det ore than dov and the ability to pay increased of course more than two-fold."

Subsequently Congress recurs to the same subect, and a pledge is given to the public for the full payment of all their paper emissions. A contrary sentiment is rejected with scorn. "The pride of America," they say, "revolts from the idea .-Her citizens know for what purpose these emis

sions were made, and they must be redeemed. No thought of repudiation was for a moment tolerated. They had created the paper currency, they suggested a feasible scheme for its redemp tion, and they held the honest purpose of executing that scheme. But they had no power. The jealousy of the States counteracted their good intentions. What THEY could not redeem themselves was assumed by a generous constituency. The people who bore the brunt of an eight years' war, use in the year 1700 was about three hundred mil- and victoriously established independence, sustained, without a murmur, the whole tax, and voluntarily reduced to utter nothingness, the greatest ries, have been fruitful in all sorts of schemes of a item in the cost of the Revolution; and thus waived

all claim upon posterity for its payment.

This was undoubtedly (says Mr. Breck) a seven tax ; yet when examined with care it will be found less heavy than it seems at first sight. Let us take the largest sum by which the people could ever have been affected; say three hundred millions at twenty for one, which is only half the rate fixed by Congress. Twenty for one, on three hundred millions, will give fifteen millions of sound money .-These fifteen millions having been used as currency for six years, give an annual average of two mil lions and a half. That sum among a population of three millions would not be a poll tax of one dollar, or if three millions of inhabitants be divided into families of six persons each, making five hun dred thousand families, the annual loss per family would be only five dollars.

No system of credit, as we all know by sad experience, san be made durable, when, in the shape of currency, the issues exceed the wants of a me dium of trade, or when, in the more permanent form of bonds or certificates of public security, they come forth, without a competent tax to pay the interest, and a sinking fund to discharge the principal. The over-issues in Continental money being notes, in 1830, were not supposed to exceed one excessive, fell off in value, of course, while, as natural consequence, property of all kinds rose in proportion. This increase of the price of goods, was attempted to be remedied in most of the States, by acts of limitation, fixing under high penalties the maximum at which property should be sold. These ordinances were rigidly enforced. Stores were broken open by authorized Commit specie payments. He says when Bank notes were | tees, and goods seized and sold at the limited legal first issued in Russia and the quantity small, the prices; while the owners stood accused before the rouble was worth about three shillings and four public of a design to depreciate the currency, and

But these high-handed persecutions and robbe ries did not arrest the depreciation on one side, rouble was worth four of paper. It had nearly attained this low value in 1810, when the paper roubles in circulation amounted to 577 millions. It was thousand men, and a small navy, were supported nearly the same, but of somewhat greater value, in the wheels of Government kept in metion, and the 1830, though the amount of issues had increased to enemy kept at bay. How could such paper funds llion roubles. Jacob estimates the exchange- sustain such an expense? A writer in 1779 says sustain such an expense: A wheel the universal "Posterity will hardly credit it; but the universal rage and zeal of the people, through all the States, for an emancipation from a power that claimed a right to bind then in all cases whatever, supplied all defects, and made apparent impossibilities really practicable."

made apparent impossibilities really practicable."

It was a great error of the States in making this lion of florins, and had at one time so depreciated paper money a legal tender. It was a source of immense injustice between debtor and creditor It favored most the slack, the dissipated, the lazy and dilatory, who paid their creditors often at one twentieth of the value of the debt when it was consterling per florin, and their real exchangeable tracted. This sad expedient was suggested to the value in 1810, one-fifth part as much, Jacob esti- States by the Continental Congress itself. But mates their total exchangeable value in 1810 at 21 that body, which consisted of about fifty members million pounds sterling. About the year 1825 they of great abilities and spotless integrity, had the candor to confess their mistake, and urged upon the States an immediate repeal, which was, after much solicitation, effected, yet not until thousands of fortunes had been ruined, including chiefly the most generous and patriotic, while the benefit went alone to the avaricious and idle.

Those persons who happened to be the last hold ers of the Continental bills, put up quietly with their loss. They were kept in circulation at a great discount until May, 1781, when they fell to five hundred, and subsequently to one thousand paper dollars for one of silver, and ceased as a currency. Two hundred millions lost all their value, and were laid aside. The campaign of 1781 was carried on in silver coin. In General Washington's account current with the United States, the last transaction in paper currency is dated May,

The discredit and final rejection of the Continer tal money, was owing, in a great measure, to the illiberal terms of the articles of Confederation. Had Congress possessed unfettered the power of taxation and the levying of imposts, the emissions would have been moderate, and somewhat proportioned

to the specie in the country.

The Continental money endured for nearly six years, and during that long period worked as a most powerful State engine; and was, says a writer who saw its operation, "a prodigy of revenue, and of exceeding mysterious and magical agency." An abortive attempt was made, some time after, to dig up the skeleton of the menster, but it never was resuscitated.

Capt. J. W. Zabriskie, who is among those who fell in the recent battle at Buena Vista, is said to be a brother of Col. James C. Zabriakie of New-Bruns-wick, N. J.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP Was a passen ger in the Hibernia, which sailed from Boston yesterday for Liverpool. Mr. Winthrop intends, as we learn from the Atlas, to devote a few months of the Congressional recess to a tour of pleasure in Europe.

We have received the first number of the rehants' Ledger and Messenger, published by Messrs. Pratt & Requa, 83 Wall-st. From a perusal of its contents, we think that it is a good advertising medium for our merchants depending upon Country trade. With skill and perseverence the publishers will no doubt suc-ceed in their undertaking.

"THE TRUE DEMOCRAT" is the name of a very neat weekly Whig paper just started in Trenton, N. J. by Charles W. Jav. Mr. Jay did good service in 1844 as editor of a campaign paper called the 'Clay aner. The Democrat proposes Gen. Taylor for Pres

Twelve buildings were destroyed by fire in Thorold, Canada West, on the 24th ult. Loss about \$12,000, partially insured. The Western Telegraph is in operation be-

tween Uties and Buffalo.

We are indebted to Mossrs. Livingston & Wells for Albany papers of yesterday.

RUMORS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes: "I learn from the officers of the Government, generally conversant with what is going on, that Gen. William O. Butler, now in this city, is to be appointed Secretary of War, and that Gov. Marcy, the present incumbent, is willing, upon certain conditions and contingencies, to take a trip to Mexico."

Mr. Breck demonstrates that the non-redemption of that paper money operated upon the people of that day, by its gradual depreciation, until its final extinction, as nothing more than a moderate tax; that no scutiment of repudiation was ever enter-this that no scutiment of the scutiment of the

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

this evening's mail from our armies or squadron.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 20,

The New Era of last evening contains a letter from Fort Eent, dated on the 1st February, which corroborates, in all essential particulars, the news here tofore received of an insurrection in Tacs and the murder of Governor Bent and many others. This letter puts an end to the hope entertained here that the report might have been exaggerated or unfounded. We have already published an account of the suppression of an insurrection at Santa Fé, the piot having been timely discovered, and the disclosures made by the prisoners. But this letter leads us to suppose that there was another popular outbreak and that if extended all over New Mexico. The writer says that a "general insurrection," happening about a month after the discovery of the first abortire one, had taken place, and that all the Americans who could be found were mussacred and their property plundered. These representations make us exceedingly anxious to hear from that quarter. We cannot believe that the Mexicans have been able to make much head against our troops in Santa Fé, but they may (if assisted, as this letter state, by the Pueblo Indians) have been able to destroy a vast amount of property and to sacrifice many lives in their assaults upon weaker points. An express from Santa Fé, which may soon be expected, we suppose, ought to give us full particulars in regard to this insurrection.

BENT'S FORT, February 1, 1847.

circumstances, we believe well founded, (by 'we' meaning all at the Fort.)

On the 77th ult a party of men in the employment of Bent, St. Vrain & Co. arrived from the Ponil, (an establishment of the Company this side the mountains, about one day's travel from Taos.) which they were driven by the Mexicans on the evening of the 24th. There was at the place a great number of mules and horses, beef cattle and working oxen, belonging to the United States and the mounted volunteers, the former of which were driven off, with 200 head of the beef cattle on the first dash.

horees, beef cattle and working ones, seek, seek the horner of which were driven off, with 200 head of the beef cattle on the first dash.

As near as I can learn as to time, (on the 21st of January,) a general insurrection broke out in New Mexico, and all the Americans that could be got hold of were massacred. The affair was so planned as to have the revolt simultaneous at their various points of concentration. So far as we have heard, there has been a general destruction of life and property—in Taos, Charles Bent, Stephen L. Lee, Ellitt Lee, and many other Americans whose names have not as yet transpired, were massacred. Charles Fown made his escape from Taos on a mule, and went to Turley's, eight miles above, which place he left after giving the alarm, and has not since been heard of, and is presumed to have been killed or to have periabed in the mountains. A Mr. Albert, who lived with Turley, and made his escape from there, states that when he got off, all were killed (eight) except Turley and an old Frenchman—Charles Ortobus among the slain. The Pueblo Indians were concerned in the massacre. The Americans have indiscriminately been killed and plundered of their property. George Long is the only one I have heard of who has escaped. Him they robbed of everything he possessed. At first I had heard that Elliott was saved by the Priest, but yesterday I saw a letter in which it was stated that he was afterward killed, and I am fearful that this last account is too true.

Appointments by the President,

Of Officers in the New Regiments, since the list published on
the 18th of March.

Major.—Many Greeg, S. C. vice Hayes, declined.
Captains.—Samuel Dickinson, N. J.; John Wofford,
Ga.: Creed T. Huddleson, Tenn.; James M. Scantland,
Tenn.; Edward A. King, O. vice McDonald, declined;
Daniel Chase, O.
First Lieutenants.—Charles J. Sprague, Mass. vice
Chapman, declined; Ely P. Howell, Ga.; Robert Humphreys, Tenn.: Preston G. Gaines, Tenn.
Second Lieutenants.—Edward C. Marion, Pa. vice
Wells, realigned; Benjamin Yard, N. J.; John M. Bronaugh, Mo; J. Julius Wheedin, N. C.; Nathaniel Grant,
Ga.; Wm. D. Gray, Ga.; Robert W. Bedford, Tenn.; W.
H. Seawell, Tenn.; Jackson Hutson, Tenn.; James W.
Wiley, O.; Llewellyn Boyle, Md.; Thomas B. Tilten, O.;
Wm. H. H. Goodloe, O.; Marcellus M. Anderson, Va.
Surgeon.—Robert R. Ritchie, Va. vice Mosher, declined.

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1847. as it arrives at 1.31, and White at 1.374 to 1.39. Rye Flour commands 4.874 to day; the sales are limited—Vellow Corn 90 to 92; the receipts are not very large. But little movement in Cotton, except for immediate use of manufactures; prices have no way varied. Greceries are in fair request, but the transactions of yesterday and to-day in molasses and sugar generally have been private. No change in Provisions.

The imports for the quarter ending to-day, do not generally compare favorably with those of the corresponding quarter last year. Of Codec we have had 29,482 bags; Cotton, 16,372 bales; Hides, 19,584; Figs of Lead, 96,829; Molasses, 9,301 hhds, and tos. 4,133 bbls; Sugar. 16,319 hhds, and tes. 3,437 bbls. 14,400 boxes, and 28,932 bags.

bags.

SALES OF STOCKS—First Board and After—122 Grand Gulf, 7; 251 Girard, 11‡; 10 Bank Ry, 75‡; 1000 U S Freas. Notes 6 per ct 765, 101‡; 15 100 State 5a, 70‡; 50 Vicks, b5, 11‡; 990 Texas Notes, 13‡; 3000 U S Ba, 41; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 100 State Bds, 40; 200 U S Ba, 41; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 100 State Bds, 40; 200 U S Ba, 41; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 500 U S Breas. Notes 6 per ct mt 5, 101‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 500 Treas. Notes 6 per ct mt 5, 101‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 500 Treas. Notes 6 per ct mt 5, 101‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 500 Treas. Notes 6 per ct mt 5, 101‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 500 Treas. Notes 6 per ct mt 5, 101‡; 100 Vicks 5d, 11‡; 500 Treas. Notes 5 25, 100‡; 4000 do 6 per ct, 101. Second Board and After—U S 6s 67, 102‡; 3900 do 5s '33, 94‡; 201 Stag Canal s5, 12‡; 1000 do 8ds, 49; 1000 Cincinnst Water Wks 6s, 95; 50 Beav Md, 22; 16 Mechs Bk; 25‡; 33 Flemington Copper, 12‡; 100 U S Bk b5, 4‡; 200 Morris, 20‡; 200 Nav 6s '65, 85; 50 Vicks, 11‡; 25 Morris 128 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 5000 U S 6s '67, 102½; 100 Morris, 20½; 284 U S Bk 4½; 2000 Morris, 20½; 2

CONVICTED .- Charles H. Smith, a young man was convicted in Fulton County, Ky, with having shot Abraham O. Tyler, wilfully, and was sentenced to be ex-cuted on the 16th day of April.

telligence to allay the fears of those who have riends on board. I have a letter before me from the master of the Vandalia, Capt. T. C. Everett, dated at San Francisco, Nov. 17, 1846, from which

coast he returned to San Francisco as his headquarters. The Californians took advantage of this and mustered their forces at San Pedro, where Capt. Gillespia was with about 60 men. After ten or twelve days akirmishing, Capt. G. was obliged to capitulate, and was permitted to march out from his encampment with the honors of war, to proceed to the boat and embark on board the Vandalla for Mouterey. He proceeded to the beach, where, depending on help from me, he determined to hold out till assistance arrived. On Saturday night the enemy threatening to attack him with a heavy force, he sent to my ship to know how many of my crew would volunteer to assist him. I called them aft and asked how many would follow me; all to a man volunteered. I then picked out twenty of the best men and armed them to the teeth. With these I landed in the evening—adark and foggy one—and joined Capt G. He had three field pieces, one of which he gave me charge of evalry, and to protect ourselves against it we piled up carts, casks, &c.; but the Californians and affected, with the loss of 5 killed and 3 wounded, and was obliged to retrest on board again. He then chartered us to carry a dispatch to the Commodore, who is now giving them a threshing."

This dispatch took the Vandalla from San Pedre

where your article of this morning left ber in the pos session of the Californians and brought her to San Francisco, the headquarters of Commodore Stockton. In regard to California as a country for young men to

correct opinion. Yours, truly, J. STOCKERIDGE

The list of killed and wounded on the American side at the bloody fight of Buena Vista. Is a mournful proof of the ferocity and violence which characterized this severe conflict, and a sad testimonial of the chivary and fearlessness of American soldiery. Six ty-five commissioned officers killed and wounded in so small an army, exhibits a proportion and result unparalleled in the history of war. Estimating Gen. Taylor's force at 5,000 rank and file, and allowing one commissioned officers to twenty men, the startling conclusion is arrived at that our loss in this sanguinary engagement, of commissioned officers, amounted to one-fourth of the whole number of the field. If the loss of the rank and file were in like proportion to that of officers, it would exceed 1,200. The army of Gen. Taylor may be considered as reduced at least one-third by casualties and by detail to take care of the wounded. This would leave but about three thousand men to hold his position, and we know he did hold it for several days after the action undistrubbed by the enemy. If in the mean time the relatoresments sent to him from Monterey, consisting of Captain Prentias's artillery with four 12 and two 15 pounders, and the first regiment of Ohio volunteers, the same that was distinguished at Monterey under the command of the galiant Colonel Mitchell, should reach him in time, we have no doubt his loss will be supplied, and he will be again ready to meet the centry. If, however, he should deem it prudent, he will no deubt fall back on Monterey, as he gommands all the passes between his camp and that wars. The numerous rumors which have been for some time affects the stranger of the passes between his camp and that wars. The numerous rumors which have been for some time afoat to that effect, render in not improbable that Taylor has made his way safely to make the proposition in a do of Ireland, is as follows:

[N. O. Delta, March 34.] The Battle of Buena Vista.

Legislature of New-York .... TRIRTEENTH WEEK.

Attendance-Pola's Odious Post Office Gag-Unite and Mannes—Pous Commis von Special and the Public Lands
— Want of System—Anti-Rent War Hornes—Governor
Young's Canal Policy—The Sender's Report—Office
Holders' Nominations—Canal Plunder—Controcts as
they have been—Polk and Marcy's Press-Eng in the
Assembly—Youss—The Convention Journal Suppressed

Correspondence of The Tribune ALBANY, Wednesday Night, March 31. On the record, to day, I perceived that ninetybree members of Assembly were present-seve nore than are required for a two third bill-thirtyfive are absent. In Senate, nineteen or twenty

members attended out of thirty-two. In SENATE, as you will see by the Journal report. there was an able, statesmanlike discussion, in which many members partook, relative to Mr. Lester's resolution of condemnation of the new Post Office law-every Senator united in reprobating the conduct of the U. S. Government Mr. Polk HASTENED TO SIGN THIS BILL, to oppress his too confiding countrymen,—he hastened to sign the bills for expending thirty-millions on a cruel war against Mexico and for mortgaging the public lands, but the bill afford safe harbors to the Northern Mariner, that he

spurned.

If conduct like this would but induce the North to spurned.

If conduct like this would but induce the North to UNITE, and resolve to rule the Union, otherwise than through a band of greedy slave-owners, and for their peculiar aggrandizement, the evils attending Messrs. Polk and Marcy's baneful administration would be cheaply purchased; but the Congressmen who passed the Post Office Law were not nominees of the million nor disposed to watch over their interests. They huddled the legislation of a session into a few days, and pretended ignorance of what they were about. I hope the precedent will not be adopted at Albany.

I have not seen Mr. Alling for some time. Probably he is at New-York. It will be two calendar months on Friday since he was placed at the head of the National Reform Petitions Committee, and there is as yet no report of any kind. If deferred much longer, discussion, action, and the votes of members will be put off for another year. Let the people look to it.

It is of nouse here for a member to go prepared to give his views, or offer amendments on any given question, on the day that it may appear to be first in order; it is to the uninitiated as much a matter of uncertainty what will be taken up, as it is what day one is to die and be burled. This is a great evil, and most injurious to legislation.

We have some more claims for the Anti-Rent war this

what will be taken up, as it is what day one is to die and be burled. This is a great evil, and most injurious to legislation.

We have some more claims for the Anti-Rent war this

weak A Scuate bill to pay John Ferris \$100; Thomas Marvin \$60; Chas. R. Hopper \$70, for injuries done to their horses in the Delaware buckshot onslaught—and the County of Delaware is to be assessed for repayment of the same. What is paid for men butchered beyond Senate Report against Gov. Young's Canal Repair

Plan.

I send you Messrs. Denniston and Sanford's 63 page Report, against the principle of the Canal repair contract bills, passed this session and last, in Assembly, and against Gov. Young's recommendation of the contract

against oppolicy.

The Senate's Committee humbug their readers with the old, false, and stale story, that the locust-loco tribe of supple officials, called Canal Superintendents, Collectors, Commissioners, &c. &c. are the

lectors. Commissioners, &c. &c., are the

"direct agents of the people, men selected for their integ"arry, their energy, thair capacity, and IST PROULIAR
"qualifications for the duties required; men immediately
"responsible to the people themselves, or to their most
"responsible and carefully selected agents."

Observe Mr Morris's confessions in my letter of yesterday—quoted from the Argus—note well the remarks
of Mr. Kirkland, a leading Whig and eminent lawyer,
made in the same Convention, a few days thereafter, as
given the Journal. He said—

"It is not to be decided, that possible the same and the same convention of the said."

iven the Journal. He said—

"It's not to be denied, that nominations, as now conpournen, do not leave to the People that free and unbisaed choice they should have; and it is noromous, that
Parity Conventions, and the Nominarions there made,
are not unfrequently the fruits of intrigue and selfish

Messrs, Denniston and Sandford, while bolstering up a corrupt expenditure of several hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, are just as well aware as Messrs. Kirkland and Morris that the supple, oily, plausible gang of officials who plunder the Eiste by system, are no more the real nominees of the people than they are of Tom Thumb; but it's the old song, and instead of amending the bill, they try to amuse the public by singing it.

Governor Young in his Messre. Mesars, Denniston and Sandford, while bolstering up

vernor Young, in his Message, mentions, that, during the last ten years, the Superintendents have expended, yearly, on Canal repairs alone, about \$550,000, which he justly complains of us extravagant, and truly adds:

ed, yoarly, on Canal repairs alone, about \$550,000, which he justly complains of as extravagant, and truly adds:

"These Superintendents are, not unfrequently, persons who are made to believe that to retain their places, it is necessary that they abould make themselves effective as partients. The extent of their patronage and power depends upon the amount of expenditure."

He advises the contract system.

The Senate's Committee reply: that out of innumerable cases of failure by contractors, neither principal nor surety is ever interfered with—that so far from compelling a man to do as he has agreed, the Legislature rewards him for his failure, with more pay—and that no one who knows the bids on a contract can tell what the payments will be, as favorites are silowed to take Contracts, relying on large bonues, if the work is done at all. They add, that contractors will not do Canal repairs well, will be lazy and indolent, will allow large breaches to be made, that they make more money, will not open and close the Canals early, will give color for claims against the State, through their wanton neglect, will not keep hands enough, ready for making repairs, &c. If the Canal Superintendents, the Commissioners, &c. are the faithful creatures they represent them, will they not look sharp after contractors? If Measers, Denniston & Co.'s argument is good, why have any contracts at all? They describe the whole contract system as a cheat.

The question for the Locos in Senate to decide is

next stay and November. In Clinical stime there were no failures of contractors on the Canal—it was when the wretched, mercenary, groveling charlatans who threw him out got power by becoming the parasites, the ville flatterers of the million, that fraud, intrigue and corruption raised their hydra-heads and became component parts of the system, while deception subsisted on, and ensured its own continuance out of the public spoils. Pock, Johnson, Marcy, Walker and Cass's Tyran-nical Post Office Bill.

I am happy to inform you that the Assembly have unanimously denounced the oppressive and vicious bill of last session, whereby newspapers charged one cent, on credit, if sent in one way, are charged three cents, prepaid, if sent in one way, are charged three cents, prepaid, if sent in one way, are charged three cents, on the United States is prevented from sending two letters under one cover by private conveyance, and fined \$10 if he sends it through the public mails post-paid!—and whereby newspapers have ceased to be distributed, without expense, within a distance of 30 miles—and unanimously agreed with the Senate in demanding that it shall speedily cease to disgrace the statute-book. Mr. Lester's excellent amendment pleased everybody.

A member of Congress, when passing through Albany the other day, was asked what plan Folk, Johnson, Marcy, and the rest of the enemies of the spread of useful knowledge, took to pass such a bill without opposition—he replied that it was smuggled through on the last night of the session, not ten men in the House knowing what it was or what it proposed to do. Locos have often played that game in Albany. Will the Whigs disallow it?

Nearly half of today's sitting in Assembly was occupied in discussing the merits of a General School bill, petitioned for by 300 of the people of Lockport—which originated in the Senate—was printed long ago—and against which no man in that village had remonstrated or complained. It passed, 84 to 10. A very few members, law practitioners, have, thus far, occ

Attorneys as Land Agents, in Ireland and Western New-York.
For the New-York Tribune.

MR. EDITOR: I have cut the following pro tion for the relief of Ireland from the harpies of the law, out of the Dublin Nation of Feb. 27: it is by Mr. Peter Carroll, "a man of great ability and extensive information on Irish affairs," and shows that the

persons, there never will be one hour's peace or happiness in Ireland. The manner of extorting 'rack-rents—the best mode of increasing 'the per contage'—the means best adaptof for eventuage costs—with all these 'the civilizer's agent is familiar enough, but to the interests of the tenant, his dulies to society, the dictates of humanity, or the impulses of charity, be is as utterly indifferent as his employer. Therefore, on no account, neglect having it provided that benceforth it will be unfamily for any atterney er solicitor to ant, either himself or by deputy, in the capacity of land agent in Ireland.

CITY ITEMS.

Did you ever write Poetry, Jenkins " said to our bachelor crony, the other evening, as we were lounging in his soug room in the third story, half-study, half-parlor. "Poetry!" [he replied, "well, there was a time when I liked to scribble rhymes. I recollect when I was about eighteen, I took a shyin Cecilia Smith, then a pretty girl in the next street now the mother of a large family, and the mistress of a plantation in Virginia. So we change, tempora mutautur, more's the pity! But Cecilia, she charmed me to a dead certainty, and made me more poetic than I ever was before or since. I recollect perfectly some lines ! wrote anonymously in her album, which I had bribed my sister to steal for me. You shall judge if I wasn't pretty well in love for a youngster :

Receive my simple offering.
Sweet lily of the early morning!
On't take what passion dares to bring.
Nor, gentlest angel, think of scorning.
My silent worship at the shrine.
Of charms and virtues such as thine!"

Why, Jenkins !" we exclaimed, as he finished the reci tation, "that's as good as anything Willis ever wrote.",
"Is it " said he; "well, I'm not surprised to hear that.
The fact is, I was wrought up to a high degree of youthful misery, and ought to have written good verses, for I couldn't do anything clse except think about Cecilia. But I never mustered courage to tell her of it. I was more bashful then than I am now; and after she went to boarding school I gradually recovered. I composed a great many other pieces, but this is the only one dared to write down. The rest are all forgotten."

passion, and some day, when he is specially good-natured, we shall try and get them out of him. If we suc ceed, our readers shall certainly see them. U. C. Hill's Grand Festival Concert to be

given at the Tabernacle next Tuesday evening, will be a splendid affair. Among the performers engaged, we Herr Henry Schmitz, Mr. Timm, Mr. Hodges and Mr. George Loder. The fact that the Concert is Mr. Hill's is alone sufficient to draw together troops of the friends of the art, and of an artist so meritorious as he. But the entertainments announced are of themselves worthy a crowded audience. We shall speak of them more particularly hereafter.

nistered (this) Good Friday evening, by the Right Rev. in Houston-st. near Broadway.

RELIEF TO IRELAND-A GOOD EXAMPLE -In ne of the first private boarding schools for young ladies in this City, an effort has recently been made for Ireland, worthy not only to be praised but to be imitated. The ladies of this institution, by their own indus-try, during the hours usually allotted to recreation, have for the past few weeks manufactured a great variety of very beautiful and useful articles, which they have already sold for above two hundred deliars. This noble charity is designed to increase the fund of beneficence

of the papers, which appeared in our Evening Edition of Wednesday, in relation to an attempt to commit sui cide by a man said to be a son of Mr. Mahlon Day of this City, is entirely erroneous, so far as any relationship to Mr. Day is concerned. The person in question is not a son of Mr. Day or in any other way connected with him We hope the papers which have published the statemen referred to will also copy this correction in justice to the feelings of a highly respectable family.

pose of disseminating a knowledge of Phonography and Phonotypy, and for the improvement of its members in eighty members. and Friday evening, at American Hall, Broadway, con

mine-st has just published a very beautiful mezzotint by Sadd, entitled " The Spirit of engraving on stee The print is 19 by 22 inches, and executed in the highest style of the art. It embraces a number of figures, whose grouping and expression are eminently effective and beautiful.

SEAL FISHING IN JERSEY CITY .- A very large seal was caught in the North Bay of Jersey City, yester

procure a satisfactory picture by the Daguerreotype process. The specimens there exhibited are unequaled in this country.

ABREST FOR LIBEL.—Officer Wikeheart of the Tonth Ward, yesterday arrested John W. Trust, other wise called Dr. Felix Gouraud, on a charge of libel, preferred against him by Joseph Brooks, printer, of No. 119‡ Bowery. Trust stands charged with having fabricated and published a certificate complimentary of certain patent medicine sold by him, which certificate purported to have been written and signed by said Brooks. He was taken before Justice Ketchum and held for examination on Saturday.

terday held an inquest at No. 4 James-st. upon the body of Michael Morris, agod 26 years, a native of Ireland, who died on Tuesday night last. Verdict, death by bleading from the lungs.

Police.—James Garrigal was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing one gold and three silver watches from the store 200 Canal-st. The accused was committed for examination....Thomas Whisker alias Scott, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing pawn tickets worth upward of \$100, the property of a Mr. Seymore....Joseph Gray was yesterday arrested by officer Gaffitt of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with stealing an ax and hatchet valued at \$1.50, the property of Stephen King. He was committed to answer by Justice Merritt....John McLellan was arrested on Tuesday by officer Van Cott, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with stealing a lot of butter of the value of \$1, the property of John B. Monnat, of the New-York House. A subsequent complaint was lodged yesterday by Mr. Monnat, charging McLellan with stealing table ware and linen to the value of \$17. He was committed to answer by Justice Merritt....William Brown was taken into custody and detained on a charge of stealing an overcoat worth \$10, toked POLICE.-James Garrigal was arrested yester Merritt...William Brown was taken into custody and detained on a charge of stealing an overcost worth \$10, the property of Peter Donnelly, No. 89 Wallest. Locked up for examination...A back room in the 4th story of the house of Mr. James Curtain, corner of Cedar st. and Broadway, was forcibly entered on Wednesday night last, and robbed of 3 coats valued at \$31. BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

ROBBERY AND LUCKY RECOVERY OF THE PRO-PERTY.—Mr. Crittenden, the principal of the Brooklyn Female Institute was, on last Tuesday night, robbed by some burglars of two gold watches, two gold chains two silver plated salvers, &c. worth in all more than \$200. Though it was past 1 o'clock at night, Mr. C. followed the robbers to the Fulton ferry boat, where on being overtaken, one or them dropped a bundle con taining the plunder into the water. The next day one of the watchmen of Brooklyn stimulated by a reward of the watchmen of Brooklyn stimulated by a reward of \$50 provided himself with a bar of iron to which a large number of fish hooks were stanched; at the first haul he drew up one of the stolen articles, and in about two hours recovered the whole. The robbers are in prison. They are said to be Englishmen of fresh importation.

DETROIT, March 20, 1847.

My DEAR SIE: I have only time to say to you that our Canal bill has passed both Houses of our Legislature received the signature of the Governor, and is a law.—
The bill is everything we could ask. We have five hundred feet right of way. I am yours, truly. FIRE AT MOUNT SAVAGE .- On Saturday morn

ring last, two houses and a barn, belonging to Mr. John Martin at Mt. Savage were consumed by fire. There were nine horses in the barn, two of which were saved, six burned, and one missing. Loss about \$2,000.

[Baltimore Patriot.]

Ramoval. of GUSPOWDER.—Mr. Witt the Rail-Beston, Mass. Sept. 12, 1845.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugglets, 100 Fulton-st.

corner of William, sgents for this city; also, at 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, and by Drugglets generally throughout the United States. Beware of cou GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for the post

Law Courts.

Cottar of Common Pleas—Before Judge Daly—William Cathbert vs. Jas. Gillem.—Mr. G. is a boot and shoe maker having a family. Mr. G. has a greery store corner Walker and Mulberry st. and also holds the proper ty Nos. 106 and 108 Mulberry st. on which there is a foundry building in the rear, occupied by a number of it was said 16—families, which was entered by an alleyway, 7 or 8 feet wide, from the street. Mr. G. being about to build on the front part of the lots excavated for the ceilar, and three or four feet from the side of the alley caved in. One Sunday evening in May last, the weather being dark and storny, Mr. C. went to the rear building to see a friend, passing through the alley in safety, but on his return he fell into the newly dug ceilar through the hole made by the caving in of the alley, in consequence of which one of his legs was badly broken and he was several months under the doctor's hands, and is still suffering, it is said, from the effects of the wound. There was no light in the alley-way, or anything to show the danger. Mr. C. brings the present action to recover damages. For defence it is alleged that there was sufficient room to pass without danger, &c. The Court charged that Mr. G. is liable to make good the damage sustained, unless the jury think the injury arose from the want of proper care and caution on the part of Mr. C. himself. Verdiet this forencon—For piti, Mr. Jas. R. Whiting and Messrs. Newton and Nelson; for feft, Mr. James T. Brady.

La Porte, Ind. 20 Darby Creek,
Stillwater, N. Y. 1 Monmouth, Me.
Bemion, do., 1 Mishawaka, Ind.
New-Lebanon Springs, N. Y. 2 Albany, Ill.
Van Buren Centre, N. Y. 1 Mobile, Ala.

Ridgefield, Conn. | Brockport, N. Y.
Waterbury, do. | White Plains, do.
Falls Village, do. | Woonsocket, R. 1.

Subscriptions received to The Semi-Weekly.

Subscriptions received to The New-Yorker.

Business Notices.

introduced on Wednesday, March 3. by LEARY & CO. Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

his patrons and the public with his elegant Spring Hats

The excellence and the cheapness of Morris

by addressing us post-paid.

ner of Duane at this evening.

ese. Office 494 Cortland st. N. Y.

will attend to all persons afflicted with

Blindness, or other Diseases of the Eye.

fession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

Cataracts entirely removed without an operation.

discharging sores, pustules, and scabious complaints, e pecially when their ravages are visible upon the expose

William-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-

York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout th United States. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

No charge for examinations at the office. a2 2aw3wTu&Sat&4tW\*

WEDNESDAY, March 31. | Deep River, Conu.

Clermont, N. Y. . . . . . 1 Collinsville, N. Y . . . . . . .

Unionville, Pa

chanicsburgh, Ol

Wilbraham, Mess .....

Waterville, N. Y.

ANOTHER SNOW STORM.—It was hoped that old Winter had given us his parting salute in the more storm of Friday and Saturday leat. But he doesn't appear disposed to take his departure so easily, and, prosely out of spite to the public anxiety to get rid of the he came down again last night, in the shape of so inches of excellent anow. [Albany Eve. Jour. 3].

TELEGRAPH TO DETROIT.—The Cleveland Plandale states that a Telegraph line from Buffalo to be troit via Cleveland, will be commenced immediately and pushed to completion with all practicable speed.

The Chicago Journal publishes a report that the box of specie (\$5000) stolen from a stage-coach near La Porte, ia, had been found in a cellar at Carlisle Him.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS

For Sales of Stocks, see Fourth Page,

THUBSDAY, P. M The Stock Market was generally steady today and in the most attenuated faccies there was quite a flurry. These stocks-Vicksburg, North Am. True Bank, &c taking very little money to handle them are favorite footballs for speculators. In investment stocks there is but very little doing, and prices are as before. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-Before

> are, if anything, rather firmer to day. To Liverpool de rates are 7s and 24d; to Ireland 24 2 23d; to Havre \$1 3 refused in some cases. Considerable engager being made, but no entire vessels however have been

United States Commissioner's Optice—Before Commissioner Gardner—George A Steeart, Joseph Wilson, Thos. Dunning and Olicer Toylor, seamen of the London packet ship American Fagle, were examined on a charge of larceny at sea, in stealing 15 pieces of broadcloth, worth \$2,000, from the cargo of the vessel. It appeared from the evidence that Stewart was the principal in the matter—he first tapped a cask of brandy, belonging to the cargo, and took from it a demilohn full—he then cut the ropes of one of the bales of cloths, and took from it as above stated, handing them up to the others, by whom and himself they were concealed in the forecastle and other places. The chief mate being informed that there were goods in the forecastle, made a search and discovered the cloths, the marks of which had been torn off. Stewart was committed, for want of ball, as principal, and the other three as accessories. the market as much as possible previously.

The Rochester Advertiser announces the death of Hon. Timothy Barnard, a Revolutionary veteran, at Mendon, Monroe Co. on the 29th ult. Judge H. is the father of Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, a distinguished ex. Member of Congress from the Albany District. do. to Geo. McBride, Jr. The tailor's shop of E. W. Babcock, in Westerly, R. I. was damaged by fire to the amount of \$1,500 ca the 29th ult. receive the water, which will be let in on the let or a

inst; and, by another week after that, it will be in the Central Railroad Co.

Counterfeit fives of the Planters' and Mechanics Bank are in circulation. The viguette consists of two infant figures, emblems of industry, Agriculture, &c. on the left of the note.

We learn from the Indiana State Journal that

the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad will be comple ted between those cities by the 1st of July next.

ters ending Feb. 20, 1019 crease on the business of last year : 1845. 1846. 1845. Increase.

Month end'g Dec. 31.\$65,172.77 \$142,889 15..\$77,718 38 1845.

Month end'g Jan. 31. 69,755 69 102,616 35.. 32,861 73 Month end'g Feb. 28. 65,026 26 107,595 84.. 42,583 8

Total......\$199,953 65 \$353,101 34.\$153,147.5

the Committee on Banks and Banking reported a bill to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Boston, with a capital of \$400,000, also, a bill to incorporate the Machinists Bank at Taunton, with a capital of \$100,000. The Albany Atlas, in noticing the desire to have

We hear but one opinion expressed of the morits of that Dioramic representation of the Funeral of Napoleon now exhibiting at the Museum, and that is, that it is one of the most magnificent pageants over brought out in thicity. Frenchmen, to whom the name of Napoleon is dear should not fall of seeing it. Other interesting perform ances by the Ethiopian Minstrels, Western, &c. take place in conjunction with it at 3 and 7½ P. M. The Albany Atlas, in noticing the desire to have the Canals opened early, saya:

We feel assured that the agents of the State will use their atmost efforts to fulfil their duties to the public, and to comply with the wishes of the highly respectable petitioners: and if the Canals are not opened as early as usual, the reason is to be found in the unusual swertty of the frost and the backwardness of the Spring—The storm which commenced on Friday last has not been exceeded in its severity since December, and at the present time the body of a now on the ground presents the appearance of mid-winter. Until the snow and ice pass away, it will be difficult for the Canal will be in a navigable condition.

The Huron Reflector of the 23d ult. says that stock to the amount of \$100,000 has been subscribed for

stock to the amount of \$100,000 has been subscribed for Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, to be located at Nor walk, and that measures are being taken to put it is or eration with as little delay as possible.

walk, and that measures are being taken to put it is operation with as little delay as possible.

The stock of the Canada Railroad has all been taken, and by the steamer of Fob. 4, \$70,000 arrived to defray the expense of survey. &c. It will be commended to the commendation of the comm corner of the Union. The number for the present week sparkles like a diamond. A beautifully illustrated edition of Dombey and Son is given to new subscribers VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF SHELLS.—Th attention of Commologists to invited to the sale of a Private Cabinet of Shells, consisting of upward of 2,000 select specimens, embracing many rare species, to be sold by ROYAL GURLEY & CO. 304 Broadway, cor-GOOD DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS IN CASC for only \$1 50. Warranted Bagley Pens for \$1 75, and all other styles of Gold Pens equally cheap, are sold wholesale and retail by J. W. GREATON & Co. 71 Ce-THE CHEAPEST GOLD PENS IN THE CITY .- \$1 25 only for the same pen sold elsewhere for \$1 50, by J. Y. SAVAGE, 92 Fulton-st. Also, a magnificent Pen for \$2.

CONSUMPTION was without a remedy until the iscovery of Beekman's Pulmonic Syrup, now so suc cessfully employed in the cure of that hitherto fatal dis-

and particularly amaurosis, opthalmia (or inflammation) of every grade, opacity, granulation of the eye ilds, and some cases of cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Premaking strenuous endeavors for the commencement of a Railroad to unite those two important points, and the survey is in progress. The Legislature of Wisconsin, at its late session, passed an act authorizing the construc-tion of a Railroad from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac. SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.—House and lot 23 Varick st.
26 8x100, \$8,300; 10 to n Fifteenth-st. near Fifth-avenue,
25x103.3, \$7,600; 2 three story brick houses and lots,
201 and 203 West Fifteenth-st. together 50x160, \$13,500;
house and lot N. W. corner. Ninth-avenue and Thirtyfirst-st. 24.8x78, \$1,950; three story brick house and lot
110 Nineteenth-st. \$2,135.
By Go. B. Rollins.—Lot on Sixth-st. near Avenue 4.
25x95, \$2,000; farm containing 57 acres, near Port Richmond, \$45 per acre.

the blood, by a resort to Sands's Sarssparilla; but there are still thousands who are disfigured by them, and whose health, temper and spirits are affected by the circumstance. To such we say, try this purifying preparation, which will speedily efface the physical discoloration from your countenance, and thus, by reconciling you to yourself, and rendering you attractive instead of repulsive to others, restore the plactity of your minds, removing at the same time both physical sud mental irritation.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of Williamst. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-Brighton Cattle Market .... Monnay, March 2

Markets—Carefully reported for The Tribune.

TRUMDAY, April 1.

ASHES—Pots are rather improving the supply being small, and 4 94 was offered to-day for a parcel. Of Pearls 175 bbls sold on private terms.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been about 1,00 bales. Holders are very firm at the following quantoms [light]. Florids. New-Orl continued until February, 1849, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had a very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general dealing followed. I was confined to my room about

severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had burled a sister and brother, both died with consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an ancle, who had been benefuted himself, advised me take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another, and a third; then I cessed to bleed and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, sesisted in taking care of her during her sickness, believe and

khow the above statement to be true.

MRS. P. C. PRESCOTT,

MRS. S. A. BACHELDER,

No I Commercial:

6. Texas 300,463 410 123,180,330. 419,482 85.6 N.C. 300,463 410 123,180,330. 419,482 85.6 N.C. 300,463 410 123,180,330. 419,482,867 65,832,130 and Va. 300,463 410 123,180,840,840. 182,887 65,832,130 and Va. 300,463 410 123,180,840 1505,241 666,413,867 173,1637 617,123,660 1,431,637 617,123,600 1,431,637 617,123,600 1,431,637 617,123,600 1,431,637 617

The Union of Wednesday night says : We erstand that no dispatches have been received by

New Mexico. From the St. Louis Republican, March 20,

BENT'S FORT, February 1, 1847.

Six: By an express from Santa Fe en route for Fort
Leavenworth, I avail myself of writing you, giving such
rumors as we are in possession of, which, from corroborating accounts from other quarters, and from other
circumstances, we believe well founded, (by 'we' meaning all at the Fort).

Appointments by the President,

Our Flour market maintains itself, and o Change to-day 3500 barrels were sold at \$6 12 for pre ent delivery and 6 to 6 06 for subsequent. Corn Meal is from 4 434 to 4 50; good Brandywine rules a fraction higher. Wheat continues poorly supplied; Red is taken higher. Wheat continues poorly supplied; Red is taken is it arrives at 1 31, and White at 1 37½ to 1 39. Ry

Late from California. U. S. NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1847. MR. GREELEY: Your paper of this morning giving "important news from California," leaves the Boston ship Vandalia in the possession of the Californians. I hasten to give you more recent in-

I will give you a few extracts:

"After Com. Stockton had taken possession of the oast he returned to San Francisco as his headquarters

ng."
This dispaich took the Vandalia from San Pedre

emigrate to, Capt. Everett says : emigrate to, Capt. Everett says:

"Though possessing many advantages, it is not one half what it is cracked up to be with you. There are hundreds here who would gladly go back if they had the means. A great part of young men have enlisted for soldiers in want of something else better to do."

Capt. E. has been trading on the coast seven or eight years, and has had a good opportunity for forming a

We have a shrewd suspicion, however, that our friend might recall some of these efforts of youthful fancy and

notice the names of Signors Pico, Miss Northall, Miss Andrews, Sig. Benedetti, Sig. Beneventano, Sig. Rapetti, The hely rite of Confirmation will be admi-

Bisnop Delancy, in P. Episcopal Church of the Mossiah,

already sending relief to thousands ready to perish. Would that other similar institutions might emulate this noble example. "Then," says the friend of Humanity by whom the facts are communicated to us, "might it be said of there also, as our Savior said of the woman in the Gospel-'She hath done what she could.' CORRECTION .- A statement now going the round

NEW YORK PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY .- This so ciety, which has been recently organized, for the purconnerrablic writing, sumbers already opward of ner of Grand at. Go and learn to write with true rail road speed, but without danger of ever running off the

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING .- Mr. Neale, 56 Car

day, by Mr. Stephens. It was of the hair or dog species. The PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREIAN GAL-LERY, on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray at. is without any exception, THE PLACE where you can

ARREST FOR LIBEL .- Officer Wikeheart of the

DEATH FROM HEMORRHAGE.-The Coron

SHIP CANAL AROUND THE SAULT ST. MARY'S The following letter to a gentleman in this city, in reference to connecting Lake Superior with the other lakes by means of a ship canal, will be read with interest.

[Rochester Adv. DETROIT, March 20, 1847.

REMOVAL OF GUSPOWDER.—ALT.

road Agent, dispatched thirty tons of Guspowder, in
three cars, for New-York yesterday morning. It came
from the Arsenal at Watervillet, and goes to Mexico.

[Albany Argus 1st, tive cure of all akin diseases, blotches and discoloration— Gourand's Pouls's Subtle for eradicating SUPERLOUS HAIR, Genrand's kin white, liquid rouge, &c. at 67 Walker-st. Ist Bloro FROM Broadway, Agency for Batcheler's in-stantaneous Liquid Hear Dye, Dalley's Magical Puis Ex-tructor, Wyeth's Cream of Lines, Beals' Hair Restorative, Pomade for the hair, black, brown and four. Remember 61 Walker-st. a step or two from Broadway, west side. mis u Albany Argus 1st,
The steamer Hibernia leaves this port today for Halifax and Liverpool. We understand that the
ship has for some days had her full complement of passengers, and that many persons desirous of going in her
have been necessarily refused. Boston Adv. 1.

ANOTHER SNOW STORM -It was hoped that

In Bills there is nothing doing. The asking rue for leading Sterling is 5 per cent, but there are no by

ers. France 5.45. The supply of bills is fair. Freights are quiet and unsettled. Shipmaster

taken up.

Treasury Notes are dull, and the Sixes can be bought at 1 per cent. prem. At the Board, \$50,000 sold at 101‡, buyers option 4 months. It will be the policy of capitalists who intend to bid for the new loan to depres The ship Yorkshire brought \$259,367 in gold to

the following persons: 30,000 sovereigns to Brown Brothers & Co.; 10,000 do. to J. J. Palmer; 5,000 do. to Dennistoun, Wood & Co.: 3,000 do. to Sprague, Robin n & Co.; 2,142 do. to Barstow, Pope & Co.; and 2000 The Welland Canal is in a state of readiness to

Subscriptions received to The Weekly Tribune. Samuel V. Merrick has been chosen President of

The fully comparative statement of the business on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the quar ters ending Feb. 28, 1846 and '47, shows a very large in Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribune

In the Massachusetts House of Representative

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, style for Spring, 1817, wil Circulars descriptive of our style will be forwarded KNOK, 128 Fulton-st. is now prepared to supply

Willis's Home Journal will send it to every nook and

carry the great quantity that has been pressed upon them this year.

A meeting of the citizens of Cleveland have

A meeting of the citizens of Cieverand nave adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Council is hereby solicited to provide ways and means for an expression of opinion by the citizens of Cieveland, at the ballot box, at the coming Spring election, upon the proposed subscription or loan of \$200,000 to the Cieveland and Pittsburgh Rairroad Company, under the act of February 8, 1838, and that the result of said vote be placed upon the records of the city. GOOD NEWS FOR THE BLIND .- Blindness cured with out an operation.—Dr. G. A. Knapp, Oculist, respect-fully informs the public that he has opened an office at 496 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he The inhabitants of Chicago and of Galena are

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.-We know of no form of dis-

se so self-repulsive as well as disgusting to others, as 25395, \$2,000; farm containing 87 acres, near row attemmond, \$45 per acre.

By A. J. Bleecker.—House and lot on Nineteenthet.
near Sixth-avenue, 25x100, \$4,000; 5 lots on Thirty-8erenth-st. near Ninth-avenue, each 25 by half the block,
\$750 each.—\$3,750; farm at North Hemstead, \$5,20;
three story brick house and lot 55 Seventhet. 25x95,
\$8,000; three story brick house and lot 71 Seventhet.
25x95, \$8,000. parts of the person. Thousands have rid themselves of these uppleasant developments of a diseased condition of the blood, by a resort to Sands's Sarssparilla; but there

Brighton Cattle Market... Mossay, March 2.
At Markot, 530 Beef Cattle, 50 pairs Working Ozsa, in Cows and Calves, 800 Sheep and 800 Swine.
Paters—Beef Canle—Last week's prices were not set ained. We quote extra, 46 50; first quality \$686 25; second, 5 50:25 75; third quality, 4 75:25 25.
Working Ozen—We noticed a large number of sales from \$70 to \$125.
Coves and Calces—Sales at \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$37.
Sheen—Sales from \$2 75 to \$5.

Upland.
Inferior none
Ordinary 104 2 104
Middling 104 2 114
Mid. Fair 114 2 114
Fair 12 2 124
Good fair 124 2 13 Fine...... none. — a — a — a — A correspondent of the Charleston Courier in relation

Cores and Calces—Sales at \$22, \$25, \$25 and \$25.

Sheine—Lots to peddle at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$45 and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Barrows, large Barrows 5c. At retail from 5 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e.

About 40 Beef Cattle and 900 Swine were left in the cars Saturday on the mountains, in consequence of the snow upon the Railroad, and had not arrived at the close of the market. BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1845.-To THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.-Dear Sir: I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonall whom it may concern, and the public generally, the asion-ishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1846, it took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1846, when I added another cold;

to the Cetton crop says : to the Cetten crop says:

According to the tables of your Prices Current of Seturday last, the deficiency in the receipts of Cotton in the Southern ports so far, compared with those of the same time last year are apparently 73,574 bales, whereas, it you reduce the quantities in weight, which after all is the main point, the deficiency proves 49,346,220 lbs. say at the average weight of the bales his year, 430 lbs. per bale, is equal to 114,760 bales, as per annexed tables:

March 27, 1845.

March 27, 1846.

MARCH 27, 1846. MARCH 27, 1847. Ports. Bales, ect. of No. of lbs. Bales, No. of lbs.
N. Oriesno, 532,924, 450, 248,815,800, 713,756, 334,690,303
Mobile..., 284,231, 490, 139,273,190, 359,106, 175,961,946
Geo. Fla. 300,463,410, 123,189,830, 219,482, 89,987,685

Should the total amount of the present crop prove to be 1,750,000 bales, say between the two extreme opinions this day, of 1,700,000 and 1,800,000 bales, it would in fact be equal to only 1,700,000 bales, usual weight—400,000 bales at least will be wanted for the manufacturers of the United States; 500,000 bales for France and the continent; leaving only 800,000 bales to be experi-